CONTINUATION OF THE CONTEST.

Opposing Delegations Face to Face.

The Great Unpaid Versus Great Capital.

SPICY CLOSE TO THE DEBATE

THE MATTER REFERRED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

The consideration of the Senate Fire Department bill nd the Fireman's "ordinance" was resumed on Wedday by the House Committee on Cities, to whom the hole subject has been referred—the committee meet according to adjournment, at half-past three o'clock court room was well filled by the New York delegations, supporters of one or other of the measures, and all exhibiting etrong interest in the proceedings. The

abate of yesterday was resumed by Mr. Lawrence resumed his argument by calling the at-ntion of the committee to an evil of the present sysof the Fire Department, so striking and so dangere hat he had but to refer to it to awaken attention to it It was that, as the department is at present constitute mbers might disband at the first moment of real eril and danger to the city, and there was no power to apel them to the performance of their voluntarily un aken duties. If the committee would look at the atutes and ordinances of the Corporation of the city of lew York, under which the Fire Department was or-anized, or the charter of the city, under which it was broad nor too comprehensive. For this a remedy ust be found, if for no other evil whatever. The ide t New York city, one of the great commercial centres that new York city, one of the great commercial centres of the world—the metropolis of the commerce and wealth of the United States—should be sub-jected to any such risk as that, is a fact not only astonishing, but it is apalling. He would briefly t to another evil of the system, already commented—the practice of "bunking;" a practice most de ting in its tendency, affording the younger mem es of the department the opportunity of absenting tal restraint and giving them full license to asso with men older than themselves and with more exace in the vices of the world, and thus remaining ht after night, day after day, and week after week, in e engine houses, a practice disastrous in the extreme. He was not indulging in speculation nor in fancied ketches, but by the book and the printed and official rert of the Chief Engineer of the department himself. her great commercial cities in the country modelled er departments after that of New York, but which, ring given it a trial, changed the system to a system, and it is because of the great benefits se-York come before the Legislature and ask the passage of a bill to secure to them the and to be relieved from the evils and perils of the present system. It is impossible to rest the conclusions to be drawn from the reports of the atthorities of Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, Philadelhia and Boston, of the advantages arising from a paid re department—Why, then, in the name of Heaven, hould New York be cursed with a system which these ties have shown to be utterly useless for the purposes or which it was designed? It was well enough to beak of an old institution approvingly because it had not been useful; but when it is proved beyond all doubt at it has outgrown its usefulness approbation becomes peak of an old institution approvingly because it had noe been useful; but when it is proved beyond all doubt hat it has outgrown its usefulness approbation becomes seless. The history of this ordinance is important to onsider. It was well understood at the time that a novement had been made to rid New York of the evils of this ordinance that a novement had been made to rid New York of the evils of the outsile of the direction that the time had come when something must be done to palliate the evils in their, system, or the good sense of the Legistaure would abolish the department. This ordinance was extorted from the lommon Council by the fact that the known evils of the researt system had become so glaring and intolerable that hey could no longer be endured, and this they thought would be a panness for all the evils of the system. A sertain periodical, which started some time ago in New York, sententionely styled itself The Journal of Civiliation. But another paper in the city remarked that who cod things in it were not new, and the new things were of good. The same criticism applied to this ordinance; he good things in it were not new, and the new things rere not good. We are willing to let the two bills go die by side and be judged upon their intrinsic merits, careful periodic learned and provides a radical cure for an oid disase, and that the other its simply a palisative, a temporary expedient to get rid of an existing difficulty. If the fill passed by the cenate should meet with the approbacy expedient to get rid of an existing difficulty. If the ame good results would follow from it that had been excremed in other cities by a like change of the system of the rate of thirty per cent. He appeared in the case, not as a proper of the case, not as a proper of the system of the rate of thirty per cent. He appeared in the case, not as

The Chairman having decided that no interruptions should be pressed up a counsel while addressing the committee, but, at the closs, that gentlemen might then ask questions with reference to any of the points presented, Mr. Lawrence said in would writingly answer any questions par to him boaring on the subject.

Mr. Pecker (Chief Engineer of the Fire Department) addressing—He would like to know how long he (Air. Lawrence) had been a fireman?

Mr. Lawrence—I have never had the honor of being a fireman, but I have lived thirty-three years in the city.

gress was made, and thus had saved a large amount of property.

Mr. Levy (a foreman of company No. 4, of Morcer street)—Who did this patroi give the first information of a lire to, the bunkers or the firemen?

Mr. Rankin—The positive orders to the patrol are to give in the first instance the earliest information of a fire to the firemen, and on their arrival to give over all centrol towards its extinguishment to them. In very many instances we have given over the use of our hose, while our men assisted in putting out the fires.

Mr. Levy—You mean to sayithat they are not intended to put out fires, while they carry hose?

Mr. Rankin—I say that the patrol have very many times put out fires before they got much headway, and in advance of the arrival of the fire department.

Mr. Sedgwick—Counsel on the other side said that a paid fire department would have the effect of reducing the premium on insurance. I want to know what the insurance now is, and what reduction would follow the tartoduction of a paid fire department. Also, what the cost of maintaining a fire department would be, as practically exemplified by the insurance companies patrol.

Mr. Larkin—Multiply the cost of the paid system in-

patrol.
Mr. Larkin—Multiply the cost of the paid system in-troduced in Baltimore, which there requires but \$55,000 for its support, by five, and you have the cost of a paid establishment in New York, Baltimore having a quarter

establishment in New York, Baltimore naving a quarter million of inhabitants.

Mr. Creamer, a member of the Leg slature and of the Fire Department, said that, coming to talk of men like those composing the insurance companies advocating a system which was to reduce their premium was some-

those composing the insurance companies advocating a system which was to reduce their premium was something now, and presented a species of self sacrifice he had never heard of before.

Mr. Sanesbury would respond to the exceedingly knowing and astute gentleman who had just spoken. The experience in those cities where the reduction of the premium following the substitution of a paid fire department for a voluntary one has been that the insurance companies have made more money at the reduced premium, accompanied by reduced fires, than on larger premium, accompanied to the capterions of all connected with them, aided by the experience gathered in other cities, it does not make one copper difference to them, for when fires increased the premium goes up, and when fires are reduced in number and extent the premiums commented with them. The companies charged premiums commensurate with the risk.

Mr. Larkins—Reduce the losses by fire from three millions to one million, and according to that rate, will the people reduce the cest and expenses of insuring their property?

Mr. Eaton then addressed the committee in support of the Senate bill, avoiding as much as possible the ground of argument adopted by his colleague (Mr. Lawrence). He went very fully into the reports and statistics of those cities where the voluntary system had been discarded and a paid system substituted, and which set forth the great advantages derived from the change, and in a lengthy, able and logical address urged the best consideration of the bill on the committee.

Chief Engineer Decker would like to know what

OPEN DEBATE.

Chief Engines Decker would like to know what practical experience the gentleman had had with firemen.

Mr. Eaton—Well, I have put out quite a number of tree, and if I could I would like to establish a good system for putting out free, instead of the system we have the present.

Mr. Decker.

tem for putting out fires, thatead of the system we have at present.

Mr. Decker—The gentleman says that the horse engine will proceed to a fire without the use of the alarm bell, and that the absent members will at once hurry from their avocations and from their residences; but he would like to know how they are to be notified of the existence of a fire unless each fireman has a telegraph wire attached to him.

of a fire-unless each fireman has a telegraph wire attached to him.

Mr. Eaton.—The men can ron to a fire when the engine
is drawn by a horse as well and as rapidly as now, when
they had to draw the engine with them.

Mr. Frecker—And you are going to dispense with the
alarm; they will not have bunkers the same as in the
volunteer system. How, then, could they get their men
together in an emergency?

Mr. Lawrence—The same as they do in Baltimore, by
televranh.

triegraph.

Mr. Sedgwick—Is this petition I see here the petition

Mr. Sedgwick—Is this peation received to it.

Mr. Eaton—Yee.

Mr. Sedgwick—Only thirty-five signers to it.

Mr. Lawrence—Thirty-five men of courage.

Mr. Sedgwick—No one doubts their courage. Therewas no necessity to keep thus atking of courage—the courage of yourselves and of your petitioners.

Mr. Lawrence—There was nothing said about that.

Mr. Sedgwick—Between the two, then—the gentlemen who lay claim to courage and the men who do not lay claim to courage.

Mr. Sedgwick's Closing Remarks.

Mr. Sedgwick, in closing, said—The committee will remember that I have introduced no disturbing elements into the discussion. It was immaterial to the merits of the case what the politics of counsel, of insurance companies and bankers, or even of the bunkers were. As a general proof, however, of the character of the men composing the Fire Department, it was but fair to state that the body was composed of democratis and republicants in the same ratio as democrats and republicants in the same ratio as democrats and republicants in the same ratio as democrats and republicant anake up the voters of New York. And yet, if it was material to investigate the matter with this view, it would be found that there was a decided democratic majority in the department. Now it was a very usual thing, in ordinary cases, to elect officers of an acknowledged and accepted kind of politics. But in this department the officers are made up indiscrimentally of democratic managements. MR. SEDGWICK'S CLOSING REMARKS.

into of the Assembly, and it should become a law, the same goof results would follow from it that had been experienced in other cuites by a like change of the system of its carned upon property of at least treaty-dree to thirty per cent. He appeared a title case, not as the advocate of the Citizen's Association, but for certain clines of New York largely interested in property and the appeared as a democrat, to write the passage of this centre bill, not as a party measure but hat be believed it well calculated to secure great and antages to the city. We are the men that support the Scrate bill, and who take in favor of the ordinates. The passage of the Scrate hand of the ordinates. The passage of the Scrate hand of the ordinates. The passage of the Scrate hand of the ordinates and capitalists, representing over a hundred millions of dollars in the city of New York. The whole press of the city, with some few obscure exceptions, are in favor of at Asi yet gardeness here and the committees of the potential or the property of the second of the city with some few obscure exceptions, are in favor of at. Asi yet gardeness here and the committees of the potential with the property of the city with a second of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand in the capital of the city of New York. The wealth and capital of the city demand it, the wealth and capital of the city demand in the capital of the city of New York and the capital of the city of New York and the capital of the city of New York and the ca represented as the signers of the poution before you asked that the expenses of the Brookipy Fire Department be paid out of the funds of the citizens of New York? That is what this bill contemplates. They have made no such request.

Mr. Sadicus—There is no such provision in the bill.

Mr. Sedgwick proceeded to quote from the bill to show that in certain contingences the commissioners provided by the bill might at he appointed from Brookipy, and that they would have the power of assessing the expenses of the department upon the citizens of New York almost exclusively. It was not to be denied that these gentium on under pretence of satisfying the pointion of sixteen thousand citizens of New York have represented them as calling for a bill which does not give them a paid fire department, and which at the same time provides for the payment of the expenses of a paid for department for Brooklyn be paid by New York. There was a purpose, and a well designed purpose, which, if not accomplished, would have prevented the passage of the bill, for without the city of Brooklyn being included in it, it would have been unconstitutional. That they knew, and un der pretence that in some respects it everes Brooklyn enough to make it constitutional, and in other respects to the first commissioners of the First Department of East and West Brooklyn the citizen of New York. This was seen from the fourteenth section of the bill. The said commissioners (who can be all appointed from Brooklyn) shall have power to elect a scentiary, a chief and assistant enginers, and as many officers and employee as may be necessary, and the same shall at all times be under the control of said commissioners, and perfora such duties as shall be assigned them, and who may be removed by said commissioners, and the same shall at all times be under the control of said commissioners, and perfora such duties as shall be assigned them, and perfora such duties as shall be assigned them, or the city of New York? It is citized the whole of said commissioners and p

was desirable. Mr. Lawrence and he would willingly apaver any questions put to him beauty on the subject.

Mr. Decker (Choef Engineer of the Fire Department) addressing—He would like to know how long he (littlewence) had been a firemant)

Mr. Lawrence—I have never had the born of being a fromant but I have invested thirty-three years in the city, and it had a manated from the committee in Brookyn.

Mr. Sakwite-II chowed that the gentleman's constituent in Brookyn.

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the citizens of New York it would pass the Legislature and become law.

Mr. Leavy said it was evident that Mr. Eaton, who supported the Senate bill, had got all his information about the department from the Brooklyn report. New, he would like to know if the Fire Department of Brooklyn was so corrupt and inefficient at that time, how it was that they wished to preserve that department, so corrupt and demoralized, and to destroy the department in New York. There had been no such charge against the New York department, that it was corrupt and immoral. Why, then, should Brooklyn now, no better to-day than it was when that report was made out, be preserved and the New York department—recognized by the Police Commissioners for its efficiency in putting out fires, and in assisting in putting down the riots, when the police themselves crowded in their holes like rats—be destroyed. He was not present when Commissioner Acton attacked the department sioners for its ethiclency in putting out fires, and in assisting in putting down the riots, when the police themselves growded in their holes like rats—be destroyed. He was not present when Commissioner Action attacked the department before the Senate committee. His company was one of those attacked as being all bunkers and thieves, who did nothing for their living. He had hoped that he would be called upon as a witness to disprove the charges against No. 4, as a disinterested citizen. He was now present, and anxious to be called to the witness stand, that he might legally testify of the men who had been thus villified—to show what they did for a living, and where they belonged. It is the way of some men who combine for a purpose to lie. If you put me on the stand and swear me, then take Acton's statement and the twenty-six names of the men cailed bunkers, and I will amswer for the character of the whole of these men; and I am here now prepared to be sworn and to answer truly who and what these men are.

Mr. Barmore said that the learned gentlemen supporting the Senate bill had paid fire department on the brain, and perhaps the other side had a volunteer department on the brain too. He hoped, however, the committee would keep themselves free from either malady, and report according to their consciences and in favor of the present system, amended by the ordinance.

Mr. Gorman charged that by the accounts of the Police Commissioners themselves, that while there had been five thousand cases and complaints for insubordination, drankenness, &c., against the police force in one year there had been but two hundred and eleven charges against the Fire Department in three years.

Mr. Decker would state to the committee that the petitions they had presented to the Senate committee were numerously signed by the leading hotel keepers and property owners in the city.

Mr. Creamer explained that the idea that got about, and so much commented on, of bunkers arose from the fact that many young firemen gave the engine house as

Meeting of the Firemen of New York.
OPPOSITION TO THE PAID SYSTEM.

The firemen of New York held a meeting at Fire Hall last evening, to take action against the bill now pending in the Assembly for a paid fire department. The Hall was filled with the officers and representatives of all the fire companies in the city, the Boards of Commissioners and Trustees, and the chief officers of the depart

Matthew T. Beirne, foreman of Hose 18, called the

Whereas the threatened passage of the act now pending before the Legislature of the State, which contemplates the establishment of a paid Fire Department, in lieu of the pre-sent volunteer system, demands at our hands an expression of our sense of the unmerited degradation that is about to be put upon those comprising the present volunteer system—system that now is, and from time immeriorial, has been identified and most intimately connected with the best in-terests, the development, progress and prosperity of the city of New York and

le of this city. Be it therefore al., That we regard the passage of the proposed act nertical rebuke to men who have, on many constrainty perfect their lives in protecting the lives city of their fellow clinens; that we regard it as forcing a new and untried experiment upon the a failure is certain to be followed by consequences involve a fearful loss in life and property, and that, if intended for the good of the city, and

any other change in any department of their own local government.

They were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Goman said that the advocates of the paid system at Albany desired a paid department on the ground that it would be more efficient, more respectable, and more economical than the present Fire Department. In reference to respectability, the Foster Department had five thousand cares of insubordhauton in one year, while the Fire Department cause in three years. The New York Fire Department costs less per company than any paid fire department in the United States. The following table Hastrates the expenditures of the paid systems in various cities—chordman for the paid systems in various cities—thordman for the paid systems to the paid systems in various cities—thordman for the paid systems to the paid systems to the paid systems to the paid systems that the paid systems in various cities—thordman for the paid systems to the paid systems to the paid systems that the paid systems in various cities—thordman for the paid systems to the paid systems that th

321,000 822,000 450,000 St. Louis.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

New York on the other hand, for actual expenses during the year 1835, would require only \$278,350.

Meissrs, J. L. Phillips, John S. Giles, A. F. Ockershausen, John Gillelan, James T. Wattins, John R. Platt and others addressed the meeting, opposing the pard Fire Presidence.

Curious Mistake in Telegraphinge SUPREME COURT—CINCUIT.

Before Judge Clerks. MARCH 10 .- D. Wharlon Smith vs. the Independent Telegraph C mpany.—This was an action brought to recover two thousand deliars damages for a mistake made in the transmission of a telegram by the defendants. The plaintiff it appears was auxious to speculate upon the action of Congress in reference to gold, and, sent the follow-

tion of Congress in reference to gold, and, sent the following dispatch to Messrs. Drexel & Co., his agents in this city:—

"If the Gold bill is vetoed buy one hundred thousand dollars."

Upon Drexel & Co. receiving the dispatch it read:—

"The Gold bill is passed; buy one hundred thousand dollars;" and the plaintiff a agents, acting on the instructions implied in the telegram, purchased the gold at 1921s, and informed the plaintiff of the fact. Smith was somewhat surprised at the news, and sent word back that there was a missake somewhere, and not to purchase any mare. He also requested Messrs. Brexel & Co. to call at the office of the Telegraph Company and see where the mistake occurred. Upon investigation it was found that the word "If" had been omitted by the copylst, which completely altered the sense of the despatch, and induced the agents to do the very opposite of what they would have done, had the message been correctly delivered. The next day gold fell to 1609-16ths, at which figure Drexel & Co. were obliged to sell the plaintiff's let, and the result of the transaction was a loss to Mr. Smith of \$2,000.

Judge Clerke reserved his decision.

ferryboats plying between New York and Jersey City which resulted in considerable damage to property, and for nearly two hours placed the lives of several hundred engers in imminent jeopardy. About half-past elever ock the ferryboat Newark was about leaving Jersey

nearly so. But the Newark started out with a fair head of steam on. Neither steamer sounded its whistle in such a way as to attract more than ordinary attention. It is said, though on this point we have been unable to obtain any decisive information, that the captains of both boats saw each other, but neither would give way. Be this as it may, the Darcie swing round and carght the Newark violenily on her port bow. The shock stove in the ladies' cabin of the Newark and injured the guard and the machinery of the Barcie. Both vessels became locked together by the collision and foated down the stream. The consternation of the passengers on board the boats was of course intense. One person, in his terror, leaped out of the Darcie into the Newark, and in so doing injured his leg.

Down the stream the two boats drifted, no effort being made to send them assistance, though the crash of the collision was plainly heard on board another boat of the same line which was crossing the river at the time. In this way they floated for a mile or a mile and a half. In their course they came upon the pilot boat Rdwin Blnnt, which was lying head up stream. They struck against this boat, cutting away one of her stays and carried her with them under their bows. Still further down the river was the schooner Ed Slade, Captain P. M. Drake, bound for Washington, laden with hay. The three vessels drifted with their united force against this schooner; but it was upon the unfortanate. Newark alone that the most disartrous effects of the collision fell. When the gentlemen's cabin of this vessel was stove in by the original accident the passengers naturally rushed to the ladies' cabin on the other side of the boat. By this renewed collision the bowsprit of the schooner was forced through the ladies' cabin of the schooner was forced through the ladies' cabin of the schooner was forced through the ladies' cabin of the schooner was forced through the ladies' cabin of the schooner had the passengers on board the ferryboats may casily be imagined.

The Quota.

VOLUNTERRING STILL PROGRESSING RAPIDLY—
BUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BOUNTY LOAN INCREAS
ING—SUBSTITUTES BOLLING IN.

Another heavy day's work was done yesterday at the Supervisor's Committee Rooms, numbers having been recruited—sufficient, we should suppose, to satisfy even General Fry himself, or the most inveterate advocate of a draft. The order for a draft, however, still stands for the 15th last, the committee having been notified to this feficet. The object for this, we suppose, is understood by the Washington authorities, though no one else seems to comprehend the meaning of it, unless it is to test the relative merits of volunteering and conscription. That Chairman Blunt is procuring men much more rapidly than any draft will produce them there can be no doubt. Why, then, enforce an unpalatable measure upon us—force men into the stray while they are coming more rapidly voluntarily, and, of course, a thousand times more satisfactorily to the public.

liberal subscriptions to the seven per cent bounty loan is having its effect—the subscriptions being much more freely made during the last day or two—the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company having taken \$100,000, the tunic Dime Savings Bank, \$70,000, and individuals about \$40,000. About \$750,000 of the \$2,000,000 have now been subscribed for, and when it is all taken up many of our moneyed men will wonder how they could have allowed this seven per cent loan to be banked without procuring any for themseives. There is really nothing like it on the market—nothing the securities for which are so intrinsically good—and, having until the year 1882 to run, there is nothing the securities for which are so intrinsically good—and, having until the rest kind and affable manner who wish to invest their small or large sums in these popular securities.

Applicants for substitutes are increasing at the rooms of the Committee, about twenty having been furthened by Mr. Blunt yesterday. Now is the time for these liable to be drafted to relieve themselves. Make your deposit, and the work is done for you forthwith.

THE TENTH WARD AND THE DRAFT.

The Tenth ward meeting for the purpose of raising recruis to fill our quota will take place next Monday even-ing. The call has been signed by the most influential men in the ward, thanks to the energy of Supervisor Purdy, who originated the step, and has carried it out with his usual activity.

Evening Stock Exchange. Funay, March 10, 1865.

Purely, who originated tile step, and has carried it out with his usual activity.

Evening Stock Exchange.

Funny, March 10, 1865.

\$10000 Americ'n gold 189½ 100 siss Eric RR. 62% 10060 do. 189½ 300 do. 62% 10060 do. 189½ 100 do. 62% 50000 do. 189½ 100 do. 62½ 50000 do. 189½ 100 do. 62½ 16000 do. 189½ 100 do. 62½ 16000 do. 189½ 100 do. 62½ 16000 do. 189½ 200 do. 510 62½ 16000 do. 189½ 200 do. 53 62½ 50000 do. 189½ 200 do. 63 62½ 16000 do. 189½ 200 do. 63 62½ 16000 do. 189½ 200 do. 62½ 16000 do. 189½ 200 do. 62½ 16000 do. 189½ 100 do. 63 62½ 16000 do. 189½ 100 do. 63 65½ 16000 do. 189½ 100 do. 63 167½ 5000 do. 189½ 200 do. 190½ 5000 do. 189½ 100 do. 63 167½ 5000 do. 83 169½ 200 do. 107½ 5000 do. 83 189½ 100 do. 107½ 10000 do. 83 189½ 200 do. 107½ 10000 do. 83 189½ 200 for 107½ 10000 do. 83 189½ 200 for 17½ 10000 do. 83 189½ 200 do. 500¼ 100 do. 107½ 10000 do. 83 189½ 200 do. 500¼ 100 do. 107½ 10000 do. 83 189½ 200 do. 72½ 100 do. 500¼ 100 do. 105½ 200 do. 500¼ 100 do. 500¼ 100 do. 105½ 200 do. 500¼ 100 do. 500 Stocks and gold very active and firm on the call.

Large tenn at thous in gold after the call, and market very much excited. Cold add up to 195%, and at close of report, stood at 193%.

New York, March 10, 1865.

Allow me a small space in the columns of your valuable journal for the discussion of the "Savannah cotton question," as I am one of the interested parties.

In the fall of 1860 I purchased in this city a stock of nerchandise for my business in Georgia. The notes

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

cluded yesterday by B. J. Blankman. He reviewed the

THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER,
Those who desire brilliancy of complexion must purif
enrich the blood, which HELMHOLD'S CONCENTER
DEXTRACT SARSAPARILLA fluvariable does. Recol
it is no patent medicine. Ask for Heimbold's. Take n

A .- CORNS, BUNIONS, INCROWING NAILS, TENDER die St., cured by Dr. J. BEIGGS, 212 Broadway, oppo-in St. Paul's Church, and 200 Broadway, corner of twenty-rst einest. Ladies stichded at their residences when desired, riggs. Alleviator and Curattre sold by druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED dealers endeavering to dispose of their own and other preparations on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

BUNIONS, CORNS, INGROWING NAILS, TENDRE Feet, &c. cured by Dr. J. BEIGGS, 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church, and 920 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street. Lacles attended at their residences when defined. Briggis Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists and sent by mail, 30 conts and \$1. CORNS, BUNIONS, PAD NAILS, &C., CURED WITH out pain by Dr. Rice, Chiropodist, 58 Bowery, near Cits zens' Bank. 'Rice's Annihilator cures corns, bunions, chil-biains, trested feet, &c. By mail, 59 cents and \$1.

DROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS NROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISMS in the world.—I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helm old; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and as successful in conducting the business where others had theen equally so before him. I have been favorably imcassed with his character and enterprise.

Firm of Powers & William WEIGHTMAN, Manufacturing Chemista, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelpla.

H ELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRCT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DURETTO.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD FURIFYER.
Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy
chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSARILLA cleantes and renovates the blood, instits the vigor of health into the sytem and purges out the humors that make

MACPHERSON AND DONALD SMITH'S (LATE STYLE, SMITH AND BROTHER NEW YORK



EAST INDIA AND PALE BITTER ALES. Brewery, West Eighteenth street, between 7th and 8th avs. NOT A PEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS THAT afflet manking arise from corondons of the blood, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE REPUGER.

By HERMAN MELVILLE,

Author of "Types," "Umos," "The Two Captains,"
"The Man of the World," &c., &c. Price \$1 50 in paper, or \$2 in cloth.

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